

MODELLING WORKSHOP

WARHAMMER FENCES, WALLS AND HEDGES

BY DAVE ANDREWS AND PHIL LEWIS

This month, Dave and Phil will be showing you how to build fences, walls and hedges for your Warhammer Fantasy and Warhammer 40,000 tabletop battles. If you're an inexperienced modeller and you want some help with any of the techniques described, or if you want to know where to get hold of the tools and materials you'll need, call in to your local Games Workshop store and they'll be more than happy to advise you.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS

You'll need 5mm thick foam card – a foam sandwich with thin card on the outside. Foam card is available from art shops or graphic suppliers at around £6.00 for an 800mm x 1,000mm sheet.

Mounting card (for the bases) which can be bought at most art shops for around £1.50.

The other two main materials are thin cardboard (the card from cereal packets is just right) and balsa wood. You'll need a sheet of 2mm thick balsa and a length of 4mm square offcut. Alternatively a 4mm sheet will do just as well, although this will prove more fiddly to cut out.

All-purpose filler or contour putty such as Tetricon or Polyfilla – from a DIY shop.

All-purpose glue or epoxy gel suitable for card, plastic, balsa wood etc and PVA glue – from DIY or stationary shop.

Modelling knife with replaceable blades – from a DIY or model shop.

Scissors, especially if you're cutting thicker card.

Steel ruler and set square.

Steel wool for the hedges. Available from DIY shops for about 80p a packet.

Coral sand available from pet shops.

Sceneic or railway flock. From most model shops. It's a good idea to keep your flock/sand in a small cardboard box to stop it going everywhere.

Matt black spray paint – for undercoating the hedges. Can be bought from most DIY or car accessory shops.

Cutting surface, for example a piece of thick card or hardboard – the main thing is to make sure that you don't end up digging great chunks out of your dining room table.

FENCES



1. We'll start with the base. Take the mounting card and cut it into strips about 20mm wide and 150mm long. It's a good idea to round off the corners so that the fence sections may be fitted together at different angles. Cut the edges irregularly as shown in the photo above.



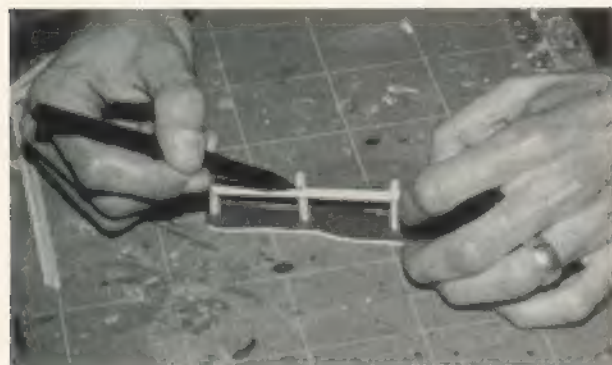
2. To make the fence parts cut an 80-100mm long strip from the 4mm thick sheet/offcut of balsa and divide into 4 sections 20-25mm high.



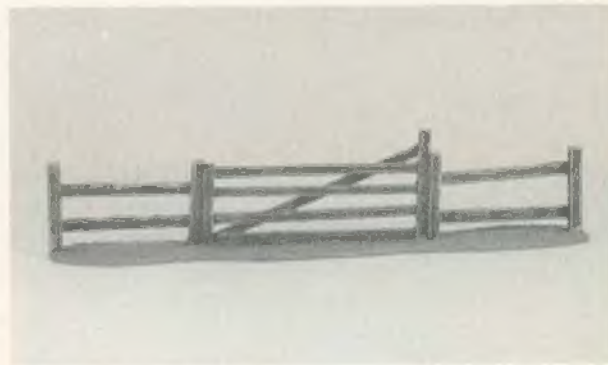
3. Glue the posts to the base at regular intervals with multi-purpose glue and leave to dry. You may want to add a small amount of DAS or similar modelling clay around the bottom of the posts for extra strength.



5. When the rails are firmly in place, apply a coat of PVA glue to the base and dip it into the sand box (as shown in the above photo). Allow the sand to dry for half an hour or more before painting the base.



Cut two strips from the balsa sheet about 2mm wide and 150mm long for the horizontal rails of the fence. Place them against the posts and mark with a pen or pencil where the middle of each post comes to on the rail. Cut the rail into three at these marks and stick to the posts with multi-purpose glue.



6. If you're feeling a bit more adventurous, you can add a gate to your section of fence like the one in the photo above. This gate has been made by sticking 2 extra rails to the middle section, while extending one of the posts to incorporate a diagonal cross piece.



WALLS



1. Cut strips from the foam board about 20-30mm wide and as long as required. Ours was about 150mm. Using the mounting card, cut out a base about 20mm wide and as long as you've made the wall. Stick the edge of the foam card to the base using multi-purpose glue. As you did with the fence, trim the edges so that it fits together at right angles.



2. Using the thin card, cut out small rectangles 6mm wide and 12mm long. Use these as capping stones by sticking them to the top of the wall. Cut smaller stones from the card and place these at irregular intervals along the sides.



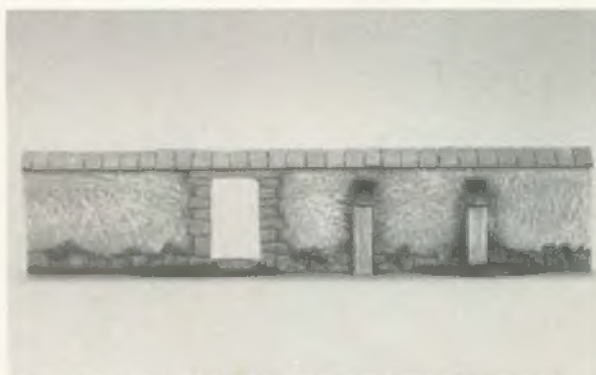
3. When all the stones have dried (allow 30 minutes to 1 hour), carefully paint a thin wash of all-purpose filler over the wall using an old brush. This gives the model a rough texture closer to that of a real stone wall.



4. When the filler is thoroughly dry, texture the base with sand as you did for the fences.



5. Once you've made your basic wall, you can add different sections. This damaged section has been made by cutting an irregular hole with the a modeling knife so that it resembles brick ends. The resulting bits of scrap foam card can be cut into rough brick shapes and used to form the rubble at the base. For futher effect, coral sand can be sprinkled on the rubble to give it a more shattered look.



6. A higher wall provides more cover although it prevents miniatures from firing over it. The top of the wall has been sloped on one side as shown above. The tiles are then stuck on the angled side so that they overhang. The buttresses are simply scraps of foam card cut into strips and angled and tiled as before. The gateway is cut out from the wall and the stones are made from mounting card which has been shaped and stuck on the wall where required. The wall is again washed with all-purpose filler to match the other walls.

HEDGES



1. Using an old pair of scissors, unravel the steel wool and cut a piece to the size you require (do not use your hands to pull apart the steel wool as it can quite easily cut you). It's a good idea to have a miniature handy to make sure that the hedge is the right scale.



2. Stick the steel wool to a suitably-sized base made from mounting card with the all-purpose glue (you may find that you'll have to hold the steel wool in place for about 4-5 minutes to get a firm bond with the base). Shape the base as explained in fences with a modelling knife.

SAFETY FIRST

It's worth reminding you that modelling tools can be dangerous if they're used carelessly. Remember, they're sharp and they cut – and it's so much easier to make these models if you've still got fingers!

The most important safety rule is: **make all cuts away from your fingers.** It's also much safer to cut through a sheet of card or polystyrene with several lighter strokes than with one heavy stroke. You're far more likely to slip when pressing too hard so you'll find that you actually get a much straighter cut with lighter strokes.

Always use a new sharp blade – sharp blades are a lot less dangerous than old blunt ones which you have to press very hard to cut through anything.

If you're unsure of what you're doing, then ask for some help, especially if you're a young modeller.



3. When the base is dry, spray the hedge black (ensure that the room you're in is well ventilated) and leave to dry. Using an old brush, coat the hedge with PVA. Try to get an even coating on the outer surface rather than large blobs.



4. While the PVA is still wet, sprinkle green flock evenly over the hedge as shown in the photo. Leave the hedge to dry overnight and, if necessary, paint the base the following day.



5. You can make a hedge that has been repaired with a section of fencing (as shown above) by using two separate pieces of wire wool and some scrap balsa wood.

If you've got any questions on making buildings and scenery, or on modelling in general, why not write to Dave and Phil at Games Workshop Design Studio, Enfield Chambers, 14-16 Low Pavement, Nottingham, NG1 7DL. They'll answer the most commonly-asked questions in forthcoming Modelling Workshops. If you want some specific advice on the buildings or terrain that you're making, drop into your local Games Workshop store and the friendly staff there will give you expert tips on modelling and painting.



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